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VINDICATING THE LAW

set the expenses, but to aid materially. By conducting numerous small colonies in various sections of the state, using inexpensive, movable houses that may be moved from one colony to another, the expense will be reduced to a minimum. The beneficent result of the outdoor life upon the patient is not to be overlooked. This plan is novel and will be watched with interest by all interested in the care of defectives. The need for intelligent instruction in sex hygiene was agreed to be especially desirable for delinquent girls.

It was the general opinion that the Mothers' Pension Act had justified itself is evidenced by the action of twenty states in passing laws granting some sort of relief to mothers of dependent children. There still is much diversity of opinion regarding those the relief should be extended to, and the administration of the same. Most everyone is willing to admit that only the ground plan has been laid, and that much is to be done in working out methods.

The advisability of extension of probation to adults convicted of felonies has proven itself highly successful, as was proven by the figures for Erie County, N. Y., which includes Buffalo. Forty-five per cent of all cases coming before the court were placed on probation. Of these, eighty-eight per cent were convicted of felonies and seventy-three per cent of all placed on probation were discharged with improvement. The excellent financial result in the saving to the families and the county have so impressed the county, that a new building is to be erected and devoted to the use of the probation department. The next meeting of both organizations will be held next year in Memphis in conjunction with the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

HARRY HILL,

Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Cook Co., Ill.

National Criminal Tendencies.—*Law Times* recently published the following interesting statement:

"A Paris contemporary has been instructing its readers upon the specialties of the various foreign delinquents who come before the criminal courts in the French capital. English and Americans, we read, generally have to answer charges of picking pockets. Russians and Spaniards are swindlers. Turks have to answer acts of violence, and Belgians fraud and forgery. The Italian is generally charged with unlawful wounding; the Arab with offenses against decency. The Hungarian is noted for mendacity and the white-slave traffic. The German specialty is usury or trade cheating."

R. H. G.

Vindicating the Law.—Recently we received an enquiry for information concerning the treatment of the Newark, Ohio, lynchings in 1910. The following appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* for January 4, 1912. It answers the query and may be of interest to others: "It is said, with some justice, that the knowledge of what has been done to punish the lynchings of Carl Etherington, in Newark, Ohio, July 10, 1910, will never be spread as widely as was the knowledge of the crime. People will remember what lynchings did in Newark without knowing what law in Newark did to the lynchings.

"For that reason there is the more cause for recording that the trials, recently brought to an end, resulted in thirty convictions, one for murder in the second degree, thirteen for manslaughter, seven for riot and nine for assault and battery. If some of the sentences seem inadequate it must be remembered that in mob misrule there are varying degrees of guilt, and that Newark and